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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REASONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS EXPLAINED

Hanoi **NGHIEN CUU KINH TE** [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 79
pp 13-19

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Nam: "The District and the Inevitable Need To Build a District Agro-Industrial Economic Structure"]

[Text] Reorganising production and improving agricultural management on a district-wide scale beginning at the installation and making the districts agro-industrial economic units are a policy of a strategic nature, are an important part of the line on building the socialist economy in our country. They are designed to correct the fragmentation, decentralisation and closed cycle of operations within each cooperative and create the conditions for upgrading production toward centralisation, specialised farming and intensive cultivation, for closely linking the cooperatives to the district and the sector, for broadening cooperation and the division of labor, for developing every potential that lies in our arable land and labor, for accelerating the construction of the material-technical bases of agriculture and for closely linking agriculture, forestry and fishing with industry, the district economy with the provincial economy and the national economy and production, everyday life and the economy with the national defense system.

Our party's line and policy concerning the matters mentioned above have been stated in the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, the resolution of the 2nd Plenum of the Party Central Committee and in recent documents of the state.

In this article, I shall present initial thoughts concerning the district as the suitable base for reorganising agricultural production from the installations upward and the inevitable need for a district agro-industrial economic structure.

The District--the Suitable Base for Reorganizing Production

Whether our country's agriculture develops strongly, steadily and rapidly or not depends primarily upon the development of the cooperatives and the state farms because these basic agricultural production units directly produce agricultural products. Therefore, every measure taken to reorganize production and improve the management of our agriculture must be designed to provide cooperatives and state farms with the most favorable conditions possible for developing their production.

For a rather long period of time, the production carried out by our cooperatives has been small-scale production. Each cooperative has had to produce its own seed, achieve self-sufficiency in livestock feed, classify its own fields and establish its own production guidelines; there have even been closed production cycles within each production unit and the illegal acquisition of technical supplies on the outside. This situation has caused production to be decentralized and fragmented and has not permitted an efficient division of labor and cooperation among cooperatives, among state farms, between the level and the sector, between the central level and the local level, between agriculture and industry, etc. This has been one of the important reasons for low crop and livestock yields, subsistence production, low labor productivity and low economic returns.

To correct the situation mentioned above, it is necessary to reorganize agricultural production, to gradually put the production of cooperatives and state farms within a system of large-scale, socialist agricultural production, the principal elements of which are specialization, centralization and cooperation in production.

To achieve this during the initial period of building socialism in our country and advancing from small-scale to large-scale production, we must use the district as the base for reorganizing production and management and coordinating agriculture with industry, the collective economy with the national economy. This inevitable need originates in the following reasons:

To begin with, in order to organize production well, every cooperative and state farm must establish correct production guidelines. However, it is obvious that the individual cooperative and state farm cannot establish efficient production guidelines simply on the basis of its own characteristics and requirements, rather, it must also take into consideration the common characteristics and requirements of society. Therefore, every cooperative and state farm must, on the basis of its natural economic conditions and requirements, meet the requirements of the zoning and planning of production by the central level and province, most directly by the district, because the district is an agricultural-forestry-industrial production subarea of the province. According to the zoning and planning of the province, a district in the delta, such as Dong Hung District in Thai Binh Province,

specializes in the production of rice and hogs, consequently, the cooperatives within this district cannot adopt guidelines for the production of tobacco, hogs or vegetables and hogs. In keeping with the zoning and planning of the province, a district in the midlands, such as Song Lo District in Vinh Phu Province, specializes in the production of tea, grain and hogs, consequently, the cooperatives within the district cannot specialize in the production of rice and hogs. Thus, the production guidelines of the cooperative and state farm must be closely linked to the production guidelines of the district.

To achieve specialization, every cooperative and state farm must cooperate with other production units in order to meet the needs of its production and everyday life which it cannot meet by itself. Conversely, it must supply to these other units products which it produces. For example, in order for a cooperative to specialize in the production of meat hogs, it must have a supply of breeding hogs and livestock feed. A cooperative specializing in the production of commodity rice must have seed, rice and good green manure crop seed. This cooperation and division of labor are most direct and concrete among the cooperatives, state farms and other units within the district.

To practice intensive cultivation well, every cooperative must have water, technical supplies and so forth, that is, must be supplied with the necessary materials. The cooperative has neither the capital nor the conditions needed to equip itself with tractors and agricultural machines or utilize them effectively. The cooperative must coordinate with the tractor station. In addition, cooperatives must have necessary economic relations in the areas of finances, banking, technology, labor, planning and so forth, relations which the individual cooperative cannot establish by itself. Only on the scope of the district is it possible to establish the various economic relationships and the production organization mentioned above.

The size of the district, for example, the lowland districts consist of several tens of thousands of hectares of farmland and have roughly 30 to 50 production units and 15 to 20 production support units, permits the district to closely assess the natural economic and social situation in order to directly guide these units; however, the size of a province, 200,000 to 300,000 hectares of farmland with 500-600 units, is too large to permit the province to provide direct and close guidance.

A district which has a population of 100,000 to 200,000 together with the necessary labor and natural resources permits the organization of a service network and the construction of cultural, educational and public health projects to support the life of the people well; however, a province is too large and a cooperative or state farm is too small to do this effectively.

In summary, reorganizing the production of production units, managing these units well and organizing the life of the people well must be carried out on the basis of the district.

Stating that the district is a suitable base for reorganizing production and reorganizing life does not mean that the solution to every problem is reduced to the scope of the individual district. This would result in a vicious circle, result in making the closed cycle within each cooperative a closed cycle within each district.

Experience has shown that many of the needs involved in reorganizing production and everyday life within the district can only be effectively met when we know how to coordinate the district with the province, even with the entire country. Conversely, there are many products produced by the districts and material-technical bases of the district that serve the needs of the economy and everyday life of many districts, of the province and of the entire country.

When we say that the district is the base for reorganizing production and organizing everyday life we do so from the point of view of the arable land, population, labor and natural resources suited to our level of production, which permit us to organize and manage production and everyday life under the conditions of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

At present, besides the many districts whose size is suited to the reorganization of production and everyday life, there are also districts that are too large or too small.

Due to differing historic processes involved in their formation and growth, the districts of our country vary very widely in size. The large districts in the midlands and mountains, such as An Son District in Thuan Hai Province, are roughly 30 times larger than the small districts in the lowlands, such as Thanh Tri District in Hanoi. This difference in size among districts occurs not only between different areas, but even within similar areas. In the Red River Delta, Nam Ninh District in Ha Nam Ninh Province is three times larger than Kim Thanh District in Hai Hung Province. In the outskirts of Hanoi, Dong Anh District is twice as large as Thanh Tri District but 2.5 times smaller than Cu Chi District in Ho Chi Minh City. In the Mekong River Delta, Long My District in Hau Giang Province is 24,000 hectares larger than Cai Lay District in Tien Giang Province while, in the central coastal region, An Son District in Thuan Hai Province, which measures 270,500 hectares, is two times larger than Phuoc Van District in Nghia Binh Province (as shown in the following chart).

Generally speaking, the size of districts varies rather widely among areas and even within the same area. The districts of the South are generally larger than the districts in the North. Several districts are too large while several are too small.

The Scale of Several Districts in 1977

Districts	Area Type	Products	Land (ha.)	Divided Into			Population	Labor	Number of Cooperatives
				Ag Land	Forestry Land	Other Land			
Thanh Tri(Hanoi)	Suburban	food products	8,082	4,141	-	-	125,905	26,341	22
Dong Anh(Hanoi)	"	food, rice	16,975	11,308	-	-	158,909	60,835	23
Dong Hung(Thai Binh)	Lowland	rice,	20,745	15,962	-	-	217,580	96,067	47
Nam Ninh(Ha Nam Ninh)	"	hogs	24,820	17,800	-	-	260,285	117,395	51
Cu Chi(Ho Chi Minh)	Suburban	food	43,730	32,513	-	-	176,400	81,810	16
Cai Lay(Hau Giang)	Lowland	rice, pineapples, bananas,							
Long My(Hau Giang)	Lowland	hogs	54,570	35,655	-	-	213,139	89,274	28
		"	78,381	56,231	-	-	180,466	72,712	12
Tho Xuan(Thanh Hoa)	Lowland	grain,							
	Midland	ind. crops,							
		hogs	28,597	14,133	4,496	-	158,000	67,700	37
Quynh Luu(Nghe Tinh)	Lowland	"	60,300	25,986	23,093	-	199,498	82,350	39
	Midland								
	Coastal								
Song Lo(Vinh Phu)	Midland	tea,							
		grain,	71,618	34,354	21,391	-	197,879	80,959	80
		forests							
Phuoc Van(Nghia Binh)	Lowland	grain,							
	Midland	meat,							
	Coastal	forests	115,780	15,285	25,500	-	146,540	62,940	19
	Midland	coffee,							
KPong P. (Jac Lac)		cocoa,							
		grain,							
		forests	242,950	33,600	196,300	-	119,216	59,843	19
An Son(Thuan Hai)	Lowland	grain,							
	Midland	cotton,	270,750	18,000	183,800	-	123,500	49,400	27
	Coastal	meat, forests							

In the past, the district was an administrative unit that guided the cooperative, was an intermediary unit that did not directly guide production and business and the size of the district did not have much of an influence upon the cooperatives. Under present conditions, now that we have adopted the policy of building the districts into agro-industrial economic units, the size of the district does affect the organization of production and management. Districts that are too large pose many difficulties with regard to guidance, liaison, communications, transportation and so forth and far exceed our management level and means, thereby making it impossible for the district to assess the situation closely or provide close guidance, as a result of which basic units create waste and mishandle cropland, other instruments of production and the products they produce. Recently, a number of provinces were merged into a number of very large districts in order to achieve centralization. These districts had to establish guidance groups and put each district party committee member in charge of one group in order to assess the situation and disseminate the positions and measures of the district party committee and people's committee. In substance, an unnecessary intermediary echelon was created.

In a number of other provinces, there are districts that are too small and the small size of these districts has limited the effort to broaden cooperation and the division of labor among basic units, limited the efforts to introduce technological advances and effectively build the infrastructure of production and society and made it impossible to achieve the superior nature of the system of large-scale socialist production.

Therefore, the problem we face is that we must research and establish the efficient size of the district, a size suited to the reorganization of production and the establishment of districts as agro-industrial economic units. With regard to methodology, which factors affecting the size of the district must be taken into consideration in order to achieve an efficient size? From the point of view of the organization of management, the size of a district, be it large or small, can, in our opinion, be dependent upon the combination of the following principal factors:

--The production guidelines of the district: a district is a specialized production subarea of a province and is coordinated with the overall development of the province. Those districts who do business in sectors that require a high level of intensive cultivation, the investment of much capital and labor and the implementation of high level technical measures (such as districts doing business in tea, tobacco, cotton, mulberries and so forth) need not be as large as districts doing business in sectors that have a lower level of intensive cultivation (such as cassava, sweet potatoes and so forth).

--The level of development of the material-technical bases of the district: those districts that are equipped with many machines, many agricultural

implements and much draft power, have an electricity network, an effective water conservancy network and many projects and have high labor productivity generally can be larger than those districts that are equipped primarily with manual tools and draft buffalo and cattle.

--The scientific-technical level and the management means of the district: those districts that have a corps of cadres, manual workers and cooperative members, especially a corps of district cadres who are highly qualified in science and technology and have supervisory experience and are rather well equipped with management, communications, information, computing and other means can be larger than those districts whose management cadres only have low qualifications and whose management means are underdeveloped.

--The situations surrounding the basic units, the cropland and the communications network of the district: those districts that have many basic units, decentralized cropland, difficult communications and complex terrain and climatic situations should not be too large. Conversely, those districts that have few basic units, centralized population and fields, favorable communications and flat terrain can be larger.

To establish the efficient size of districts, we cannot establish one general size that applies to all, rather, we must classify the districts on the basis of their different natural and economic areas, the various types of production guidelines, their different material-technical bases and the different qualifications of their cadres. Only on this basis can we establish an efficient size for each type district. For example, we can determine what the efficient size of districts should be in the Red River Delta, a key rice growing area, where the level of development of the material-technical base and cadre qualifications are high. We can also determine what the efficient size of a district should be in the outskirts of the cities in those districts that specialize in the production of food products and have rather well developed material-technical bases.

Establishing the efficient size of districts is the important prerequisite to reorganizing production and building the districts into agro-industrial economic units; however, it is also a complex matter that is related not only to the economy and production, but also to society and the defense of the nation, one that requires specialized research in order to reach full conclusions.

The Inevitable Need for a District Agro-Industrial Economic Structure

Within each district, there absolutely must be an economic structure and this economic structure must be an agro-industrial economic structure. This inevitability originates in the objective requirements of the process of reorganizing agricultural production from the installations upward and building

the districts into agro-industrial economic units. It is seen in the following primary areas:

1. The district is a part of the industrial-agricultural economy of the province and the economy of the entire country. According to initial data, our country has approximately 488 districts and each province has from 4 to 12 districts. Although the number of districts within each province differs, although the size and natural-economic conditions of each district differ and although the district economy is only district-wide in scope, the districts share the common characteristic of being a part of the economy of the province and the economy of the entire country. This economic component must conform with the centralized, unified nature of the economy of the province and the entire country. It cannot be self-contained within each district. Its production must not only satisfy the needs of production and consumption within the district, but also meet the requirements of the production and consumption of the province and the entire country. Conversely, the economy of the province and the economy of the entire country must help to meet those requirements which the district itself cannot meet. Thus, there is a relationship of cooperation and a division of labor between the district economy and the economies of the province and the central level, a relationship based on a specific economic structure. On the other hand, the district economy is the base for the economic development of the basic units. To insure good economic relations from top to bottom and bottom to top, the district must have an efficient economic structure.

2. The district is a territorial area with specific natural, economic and social conditions. The districts lie within the different areas of our country: the mountains, midlands, lowlands, seacoast and the outskirts of the cities. Some districts lie only in the lowlands, some lie only in the midlands and mountains; however, some districts lie in the lowlands, midlands, mountains and along the seacoast. Thus, every district has specific natural, economic and social conditions, specific types of natural resources, arable land and climate and specific crops and species of livestock that can be raised. Within each district there are production subareas that permit the raising of different crops and species of livestock. On the other hand, each district also has certain material-technical bases in its labor, machinery, farm tools, water conservancy projects, communications projects, draft power, supplies, equipment and other projects.

It is on this basis that each district has the task of developing each of its natural resources and its production capacity as best possible in order to support production and everyday life. To accomplish this, every district must have an efficient economic structure that is consistent with its natural, economic and social conditions.

3. Within the territory of each district there are many different production sectors supporting production and everyday life. The districts in the lowlands

primarily consist of agricultural sectors producing crops and livestock. The districts in the midlands and mountains, in addition to agriculture, also have forestry sectors. The coastal districts have the fishing sector. Within agriculture, there are the grain sector, the industrial crop sector, the food crop sector, the livestock feed crop sector and sectors raising species of large livestock, species of small livestock and poultry. In addition, each district has an industrial sector, an artisan-handicraft sector, a capital construction sector, a communications-transportation sector and so forth. There are also the circulation-distribution sector, the cultural-social sector and so forth. These sectors do not develop independently, but lie within a common structure and support one another's development. If the district does not have an efficient economic structure, these sectors cannot help one another to develop; in addition, disputes will result over arable land, labor, capital and other technical supplies, thereby creating a waste of raw materials, land, capital and labor. An efficient economic structure for the district will closely link these sectors together and create a combined strength which will insure that all sectors develop together in a smoothly balanced manner. On the other hand, the activities of a comprehensive economic management structure also take place within the district, a structure which manages production, business, planning and cost accounting, the policies on investments, technology, purchasing, prices, grain, finances and credit, the distribution system, the economic contract system, etc. To have the best possible effect, these production-business management activities must be based on an efficient district economic structure.

4. Each district also encompasses numerous basic production units: state farms, industrial cooperatives, stations, farms, forestry sites, artisan and handicraft cooperatives, industrial enterprises, many capital construction units, commerce stores, material supply stores, stores purchasing agricultural products and selling industrial goods, etc.(1)

These units belong to different economic segments: the state-operated economy, the collective economy, the subsidiary household economy and the private economy (in the South) and are under the management of different agencies: central agencies, provincial agencies and district agencies. For many years, although they lie within the same district, these basic economic units have generally been separated from one another, have supported one another little and have even conflicted with and limited one another's development; one of the primary reasons for this situation is the lack of an efficient economic structure within the district.

An efficient, unified economic structure within the district will closely coordinate these units and provide a firm foundation for each basic unit to establish and implement an efficient production structure for the purpose of accelerating production and supporting everyday life.

5. Examined from the point of view of the defense of the nation by all the people, the fact that each district has a population of roughly 100,000 to 200,000, which consists of some 40,000 to 80,000 laborers, permits the mobilization of a rather large militia, self-defense and local army force in time of war to coordinate with regular forces. In peace time, this force, on the basis of the arable land, terrain, natural resources, communications system, water conservancy projects and the deployment of population centers, towns, machinery, farm implements, equipment and other projects, produces products; in time of war, it produces military means to support combat. To accomplish this, it is first of all necessary to have an efficient district economic structure, have the highest possible ability to coordinate the factors mentioned above, be they in the collective sector or the state-operated sector, be they part of the central level or the locality, be they in agricultural production or industrial production, in forestry and fishing or circulation and distribution.

6. The nucleus of the efficient district economic structure must be the coordination of agriculture and industry, which is the foundation of every type of coordination. Establishing an organic relationship between industry and agriculture is a basic requirement of the process of building socialism because, without the impact of industry, agriculture cannot advance to large-scale production. Conversely, if industry does not have agriculture as its base, it cannot develop in order to play the dominant role intended for it. The task of socialist industrialization is to bring agriculture and industry closer together and to closely link them. Within the district, the coordination between agriculture and industry will enable industry to have an impact upon agriculture at the very outset, when the level of development of industrial production is not high. It is within the scope of the district that industry and the artisan and handicraft trades can, through their various means, through their machinery, equipment, electricity, chemicals and so forth, have a direct impact upon agriculture on various levels, modern, improved and rudimentary, on various scales, large, medium and small, and in different sectors: production, the organization of life, culture and society. It is chiefly through these primary and important forms of impact upon agriculture that industry will see the requirements it faces in reorganizing its production and management in order to play its dominant role.

In view of its limited capital, limited level of development and limited scale of production, the individual agricultural cooperative cannot equip itself with or make highly effective use of the machinery, equipment and technological advances provided by industry. The coordination of agriculture and industry within the scope of the district will permit agriculture to gradually advance from small-scale production to large-scale production, gradually raise its level of intensive cultivation and gradually overcome the decentralization of production in order to achieve the specialization and centralization of production, will permit agriculture to implement farming, livestock production, forestry and fishing systems based on industrial methods,

gradually implement planning and cost accounting, apply the various economic levers, raise its yields, increase its output of products, raise labor productivity and create the conditions for becoming the base of industrial development.

FOOTNOTES

1. Quynh Luu District in Nghe Tinh Province has 39 agricultural cooperatives, 2 state farms, 2 forestry sites, 19 handicraft cooperatives, 7 state-operated stations and farms, 4 state-operated salted fish enterprises, 2 fishing cooperatives, 2 state-operated stone enterprises, 1 station harvesting pine resin and many stores.

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AGRICULTURE

GROWTH OF CO-OPS IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG DESCRIBED

Hanoi **NGHIEN CUU KINH TE** [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 79
pp 71-74

[Article by Nguyen Dien: "Quang Nam-Da Nang and Agricultural Cooperativisation"]

[Text] By the end of 1978, Duy Xuyen District in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province had virtually completed agricultural cooperativisation. Deserving of attention is the fact that only 1 year passed from the time when the district began to build the Duy Phuoc pilot project cooperative to the time when cooperatives were established throughout Duy Xuyen District. This victory was closely linked to the common efforts made by the people of the entire province in transforming production relations and developing agricultural production.

After joining the entire country in defeating the U.S. pirate aggressors, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, the "loyal, brave and determined province that took the lead in killing Americans," immediately began healing the wounds of the war and carrying out socialist transformation and construction. As one of the provinces in the South that was heavily damaged by the war, the majority of the Quang Nam-Da Nang countryside was turned into an uninhabited zone, hundreds of thousands of persons were herded into concentration camps and production was seriously disrupted. Immediately after liberation day and in order to carry out agricultural cooperativisation, Quang Nam-Da Nang focused its efforts on resolving the following pressing problems:

1. Abolishing Feudal Exploitation and Completing the National-Democratic Revolution

In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, as in every other province in the South, the local party organisation led the effort to resolve the cropland problem throughout the two wars of resistance against France and the United States, consequently, working farmers became the owners of the majority of cropland immediately after liberation day. In 1975 and early 1976, this effort was continued and 37,350 hectares of cropland were distributed among 21,427 working

farm families. As a result, exploitation by feudal landlords was abolished and the differences in the amount of cropland owned by working farmers was significantly reduced (an average of 750 square meters to 1,000 square meters per capita), thereby creating favorable conditions for the cooperativisation that would follow.

2. Building Production Teams with Quotas and Work Contracts in the Countryside

The province has 120,000 hectares of cropland (more than 100,000 hectares in the lowlands), 190,887 agricultural households and 367,660 agricultural laborers. The province's population is 1,457,000, with the non-agricultural population constituting more than 30 percent.

On liberation day, two-thirds of the province's arable land was lying fallow; ditch systems, ponds and lakes had been filled in by bulldozers by the Americans and the puppets. The greatest obstacle to agricultural production was the lack of water. Therefore, one pressing requirement was to build water conservancy projects and restore and accelerate agricultural production. In early 1977, in order to meet this requirement, the province established production teams operating under quotas and work contracts to gain the cooperation of farmers in production and provide them with training in order to begin the organizing of cooperatives.

Each team had from 10 to 15 hectares of land but the instruments of production were not collectivized, rather, the implements of the team members were rented and collective labor was implemented (in substance, these were work exchange teams that operated on a regular basis, but their work was evaluated and workpoints were awarded).

The province held training classes for nearly 10,000 team and assistant team chiefs and team secretaries. By the end of November 1977, the province had established 5,500 teams, nearly one-half of which were assigned contracts, had their work evaluated, were awarded workpoints and implemented various technical regulations in order to practice intensive cultivation. Each team had a book to record and keep track of the payment of workpoints, a production plan and quota book, a book to keep abreast of the production situation and work and job coupons, which were issued to team members before going into the field. Each week and each month, any team member who failed to earn the workpoints awarded to him had to make up the difference by working for or contributing products to the team. At the start, the teams signed and implemented two-way contracts with the state for the supply of materials, seed, fertilizer and insecticide and the sale of products.

On the basis of these production teams, Quang Nam-Da Nang mobilized its agricultural labor force to build water conservancy projects, restore fields to production, clear land, expand the amount of area under cultivation and introduce new varieties into fields during the 1977-1978 winter-spring

production campaign. When cooperatives were being established, nearly 10,000 team cadres were selected as production unit chiefs, assistant chiefs and secretaries and two to three teams were merged into one production unit. The previous use of quotas and work contracts gradually familiarized these production unit cadres with the new style of labor management and production management.

3. Beginning To Build the Material-Technical Bases of Cooperativized Agriculture

Quang Nam-Da Nang is a poor and dry province. During the years of French domination, only about 1,000 hectares of land were irrigated each year. Following the August Revolution, as a result of building water conservancy projects, the amount of area irrigated was increased to roughly 25,000 hectares. In 1976, following the victory of the war of resistance against the United States, the province mobilized the masses to build a number of large, medium and small size projects, the most important of which is the Phu Ninh reservoir, which will be able to irrigate 25,000 hectares in the three southern districts (the projected completion date is 1980). The state has invested in this project 150 million dong and the people have contributed 20 million mandays, 7 million mandays alone in 1978. The system of electric pump stations consists of 18 stations with 152 pumps, each of which has a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters per hour. As a result of building water conservancy projects, 15,000 additional hectares were planted during the 1978 rice season, as a result of which nearly 60,000 tons of rice were harvested during the months of the between season shortage.

In conjunction with building water conservancy projects, the province has attached importance to beginning mechanization. Private individuals own approximately 1,700 horsepower in machinery, the majority of which are 12 horsepower machines, and the state has 2,300 horsepower in machines. The province's total tractor capacity, 4,000 horsepower, was organized into eight tractor stations within a number of districts. When the central level distributed 100 IZ-12 tractors (12 horsepower) to the province, it turned them over to the pilot project cooperatives. The Duy Phuoc Cooperative organized a tractor unit consisting of 10 IZ-12's and 5 tractors contributed to the cooperative by private individuals. In addition, more than 3,000 water pumps of private individuals were also organized in two production teams.

The zoning of specialized farming areas was also carried out at an early date. The province zoned four production areas: a 71,000 hectare rice growing area, a 40,000 hectare subsidiary food crop growing area, a 10,000 hectare mulberry area and a special product (cinnamon and pepper) growing area. On the basis of the province's overall planning, which was approved by the state, the province zoned specialized farming areas in the various

districts and planned agricultural cooperatives. Each cooperative was established within one district and within the district's specialized farming area, consequently, the production guidelines and norms of the cooperative are consistent with the requirements of the common tasks of the district and the province.

Soil improvement is a rather large task because much of the province's land is acidic and saline. The province supplied each pilot project cooperative with 25,000 dong worth of lime, phosphorus, potash and other supplies. The 104 cooperatives established later were supplied with 4 million dong worth of materials such as lime and lumber by the province as well as with other supplies. The province has also constructed veterinary and crop protection stations to support its cooperatives.

New, high yield varieties of crops and breeds of livestock have also been introduced to replace old, low yield, local varieties and breeds, such as rice varieties IR 20, IR 36 and 73/2 (variety IR 32 is being prepared for introduction); the 3 month sweet potato variety Trui Sa, which can yield as much as 12-13 tons per hectare and produces much, high quality starch, has replaced the Tra Doa variety, which bears high yields but is a long-term crop (6 months); Ganga 5 cabbage (India), which can yield more than 3 tons per hectare, has replaced the old dwarf variety which only yielded 1-1.2 tons per hectare; the Thai Binh and Ha Dong varieties of mulberry have replaced the Con variety, as a result of which yields have increased two to three times; the dual-cross species of silkworm has replaced the silver May Moc species; Mong Cai hogs have replaced the local breed, etc.

4. Building Pilot Project Cooperatives and Districts

The province sent cadres to study the experiences of the Phuoc Thang Cooperative in Nghia Binh Province and Tho Xuan District in Thanh Hoa Province in order to learn how to organize cooperatives.

Duy Phuoc was selected as the place for building the first pilot project cooperative of the province. A number of persons were concerned about this because Duy Phuoc had been influenced by the distorted arguments of the Americans and the puppets and a number of deviant elements had made unconstructive comments about cooperativization. However, the provincial party committee, with firm confidence in the revolutionary spirit of the masses and in its cautious method of operating, coordinated educating the masses with personal explanations. The unfounded concerns of the masses having been resolved, 2,030 of the 2,031 farm families submitted requests in only a short amount of time to join the cooperative and, on 27 October 1977, the Duy Phuoc Cooperative was founded. This is a village-size cooperative with 731 hectares of farmland, including 421 hectares of rice, 2,005 households, 9,795 persons and 3,599 laborers organized into 21 basic

production units and 19 specialized teams and units. The management board consists of nine persons (one woman), three of whom are party members; the control committee consists of seven persons (one woman), five of whom are party members. The cooperative has allocated 30 hectares, including gardens, to cooperative members for the subsidiary household economy.

As regards the party Duy Phuoc has 31 party members organized into 3 party chapters and 10 party cells; each party chapter leads a number of basic production units and a few specialized units and teams. Practically all units have a party member. All party committee members and party chapter committee members participate in the work of the cooperative. For example, the secretary is the head of the control committee, the deputy secretary is the cooperative head and so forth. The mass organizations have also been organized on the basis of the production units of the cooperative; there are 57 Youth Union members, 400 Farmer Association members and 560 Women's Union members.

Following the visit by Le Duan, the Duy Phuoc Village party organization held a congress to thoroughly implement the words of advice of the general secretary and establish the comprehensive objectives of the party organization, the center of which are developing the economy and building an increasingly strong and stable cooperative. The party organization has successfully taught its members to speak and act in accordance with the line of the party, set good examples before anyone else and receive what is due them after everyone else.

The three production seasons of the Duy Phuoc Cooperative in 1978 achieved good results: the yields of rice and potatoes and the income of cooperative members were higher than when private production was being practiced. Duy Phuoc led the entire district in rice yield and the fulfillment of the grain obligation. The amount of area under cultivation and the output of grain (including subsidiary food crops in rice equivalent) for 1978 have been initially estimated as 30 percent higher than in 1977.

Three kilograms of paddy and 1.5 dong are earned for every workday. The standard of eating is 23 kilograms of grain per person per month.

	1977	1978	Percent Increase
--Total area under cultivation	1,061 ha	1,410 ha	33.1
--Area under grain crops	893	1,172	31.2
--Area under rice	619	911	47.1
--Total grain output	1,942	2,984	53.6
--Contributions to the state	307	773	155.00

The initial results achieved by the Duy Phuoc Cooperative reflect the strength of the organisation of collective production and have given cooperative members and the masses confidence while rejecting the distorted arguments and bad talk about cooperatives.

On the basis of the experience of Duy Phuoc and the later experience of the six other pilot project cooperatives (in Hoa Vang 2, Dien Ban 2, Thang Binh 1, and Tam Ky 1 Districts), Duy Xuyen District rapidly expanded the organising of cooperatives to the entire district and, in only a short amount of time, gained the participation of nearly all working farmers in cooperatives. By the end of 1977, Duy Xuyen had become the first district of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province and also the first district in the South to complete agricultural cooperativisation, with 19 cooperatives, which account for 19,857 of the 19,890 households (99.8 percent), have a total population of 93,443, 42,591 of whom are laborers, and have 8,443 hectares of farmland, 4,112 of which are in rice paddies. The average scale of each cooperative is 444.3 hectares of farmland (200 hectares being the smallest and 731 hectares the largest) and 2,241 laborers; the average production unit has nearly 23 hectares of farmland and 5 laborers for every hectare of farmland.

In 1977, the entire district produced 23,000 tons of grain; in 1978 it had the ability to produce 35,000 tons. The 1980 plan calls for the production of 45,000 tons per year by 1980 but the district is now determined to try to meet this target by 1979; thus, the entire district will have a per capita average of 450 kilograms of grain, nearly twice the average in 1976.

The grain obligation to the state has also been increased, from 2,300 tons in 1977 to 4,800 tons in 1978, with an effort to contribute 8,000-10,000 tons in 1979.

5. Expanding the Scope of the Establishment of Agricultural Cooperatives

In May 1978, on the basis of the experiences of the seven pilot project cooperatives, the building of agricultural cooperatives began to be expanded throughout the province. Because cadres were the decisive factor in this effort, the province held training classes over the space of 3 months for 13,000 cooperative cadres of the various types: management cadres, statistical cadres, planning and accounting cadres, technical cadres for crop and livestock production, water conservancy cadres, soil cadres, unit chiefs, assistant unit chiefs, unit secretaries, cashiers, warehouse custodians and so forth.

In October 1978, on the basis of preparing the corps of cadres and educating and mobilising the masses well, the province established 107 additional cooperatives. The newly established cooperatives absorbed 99.7 percent of the farm families within the locality and 52 percent of the farm families,

51 percent of the laborers and 38 percent of the farmland of the entire province, with 50 cooperatives absorbing 100 percent of the local farm families. Deserving of attention is that the rice growing area of the province has been cooperativized.

Of the 114 cooperatives that have been established, 19 are village-size cooperatives, 21 have 500 hectares or more of land, 4 have less than 200 hectares and the majority have 200 to 500 hectares; 32 cooperatives practice sericulture, 4 of which specialize in sericulture.

At present, the newly established cooperatives are carrying out the 1978-1979 winter-spring production season under the new mode of production, determined to win victory for the first production season in the cooperativization movement. Compared to private production and compared to the 1977-1978 winter-spring season, the cooperatives have prepared their soil more rapidly and thoroughly, their seedlings are better and the majority of their land has been transplanted with new varieties, except at places where the soil is saline and there is a shortage of water.

In summary, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Quang Nam-Da Nang has won very encouraging initial victories. The movement has advanced rather rapidly, but steadily. From the time production teams with quotas and work contracts were established until the pilot projects were held and cooperativization was expanded, the spirit of the masses has been intense and the production of cooperatives, in general, has been better than private production.

These are the result of a process of preparations extending over several years, beginning immediately after liberation day. Everything from resolving the cropland problem and establishing production teams that operated under quotas and work contracts to teaching the masses and training the corps of cadres has always been closely linked to the transformation of production relations, the development of production forces, the effort to raise the standard of living of the people and the fulfillment of obligations to the state.

The principle of voluntary association has always been thoroughly implemented together with the other principles of our party on agricultural cooperativization.

However, the movement is still brand new, consequently, it has been impossible to avoid certain shortcomings in the application of policies as well as in the establishment of the management procedures of cooperatives and production units. Due to the consequences of the war, some shortcomings will take time to correct (livestock production is weak and this has affected the fertilizer supply of cooperatives). There is very little equipment and machinery (only 1 horsepower of tractor for every 30 hectares). The largest problem at this time is organizing and assigning management

responsibilities to the district level. The district level still does not control supplies nor have a budget, consequently, it is difficult for the district to truly help cooperatives.

However, on the basis of the victories won in the recent past, Quang Nam-Da Nang is fully capable of completing agricultural cooperativization in the lowlands and meeting the norm of 500,000 tons of grain in 1979, that is, completing the grain norm of the 1976-1980 Five Year Plan 1 year early.

These two events will be of major political and economic significance and of major significance in carrying out the task of transforming production relations within agriculture in the South.

7809

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AG MACHINERY DEADLINED--At present, only about 70 percent of agricultural machinery is being used in production, 25-30 percent has been taken out of production due to the shortage of spare parts. Therefore, providing a full supply of spare parts will create the conditions for putting many more existing machines into production and insuring that machines do not have to be taken out of operation during the agricultural season. [Excerpt]
[Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 79 p 197]
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CSO: 4209

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING UNIT DISCUSSED

Hanoi. TO QUDC in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 79 pp 20-22

[Interview with Tran Duc Luong, acting chief of Geological Mapping Joint Group: "The 20th Anniversary of the Geological Mapping Service"]

[Text] Question: Would you please tell us how your unit has been built over the past 20 years?

Answer: Geological Projects Unit 20, the forerunner of our Geological Mapping Joint Group, was officially established in October 1959. With the wholehearted and very valuable assistance of a group of highly experienced geologists from the All-Russia Institute of Geological Research (VSEGEI), our cadres and workers learned while working, built their organization while developing their corps and completed their first project: redrawing the 1/500,000 scale geological map of North Vietnam. This first step had a decisive impact upon the formation of the Geological Mapping Service. It was followed by a stage of very steady growth: since 1965, all geological and mineral survey projects and all geological mapping projects have been carried out by Vietnamese cadres on their own. Compared to the initial period, our joint group now has more than 10 times as many scientific and technical cadres, nearly one-half of whom have a college or post-graduate education. And, the scope of their work is clearly much broader.

In 1964, the Geological Projects General Department officially decided to begin the stage of the geological investigation and mapping of our country on an average scale (1/200,000). This large plan was even carried out during the years of the fierce wars of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists. Today, practically the entire area of the North has been investigated and mapped on this scale. At the same time, at the urging of the general department, we have been making preparations for the geological mapping of the South in the future, including researching the continental shelf. As a result, when the South was liberated, we were able to immediately begin a geological mapping project on the scale of 1/500,000 for all of the South. Today, the entire work of researching and mapping the continental shelf has been completed and this project is now being summarized. The recopying of the maps of the North and the South into a single 1/500,000 geological map of the entire country is also being carried out. In addition, at the very start

of 1978, we began the next stage: drawing a 1/200,000 geological map for the South while gradually building our forces and accelerating the work of investigating and drawing large-scale (1/50,000) geological maps of an experimental nature in a number of areas that show mineral prospects. This does not include other jobs, such as conducting investigations and drawing geological maps of suitable scales to support water conservancy and hydro-electric planning.

The volume of work that has been completed is rather large. It has rather rapidly increased the degree to which basic geological investigations have been conducted for the territory of our entire country.

Question: Can you give us a picture of the various stages of geological mapping and the extent of geological investigations?

Answer: The extent of geological investigations is reflected in the scale of the maps that have been drawn. To easily see the extent to which basic investigations have been conducted, I would like to present a few simple comparisons.

It took unit 20 5 years to investigate and draw a 1/500,000 map of the entire territory of the North. If our forces, level of technology and management organization had remained the same, we would have needed at least 60 years to complete the drawing of the 1/200,000 scale map for the entire territory of the North. It would take 10 times longer to complete the 1/50,000 scale map!

In the industrially developed countries, geological investigations and mapping have been systematically and continuously carried out for many centuries. In small or average size countries, the drawing of large-scale geological maps for the entire territory of the country has been completed. In the developing countries, such as our neighbors in Southeast Asia, although they did not experience a long war as we did, geological mapping on an average scale still has not been completed. This is not to mention the very diverse differences between the socialist and capitalist countries as regards the contents, methods and volume of the various forms of research of geological maps of the same scale.

The capitalist countries have very highly skilled geologists, sophisticated machinery and modern methods; however, their geological investigations and mapping are not carried out in a synchronised manner and are usually not tightly managed on a nationwide scale. In these countries, scientific requirements must yield to the requirement of the capitalists for immediate profits.

In our country, as well as many other socialist countries, geological mapping is, in substance, systematic planning and investigations involving

many methods to research and discover minerals, methods that are employed in a coordinated manner over the entire territory of the country; at the same time, it involves the making of many different types of basic investigation maps, such as geological maps, mineral maps, gravitational field maps, magnetic field maps, forecast maps, radioactivity maps, topographic maps, geo-hydrological maps and so forth. The procedures of mapping require that each geographical boundary be reflected on the map in a highly accurate manner. As a result, the amount of work put into the making of a map in our country is many times more than the amount of work put into a map of similar scale in the capitalist countries. And, the quality of our geological maps is, of course, higher and of greater impact.

Question: The principal objective of the entirety of geological work is to discover and find minerals. What contributions has the Geological Mapping Joint Group made in this regard?

Answer: Discovering minerals resources and evaluating and quantifying them are the combined results and ultimate objective of geological research work.

The direct task of our group is not to discover minerals. The fundamental and most important contributions of mapping to this objective are the supplying of much scientific information on the geological premises and indications of possible deposits throughout the entire territory of the country and determining the laws of the distribution and formation of minerals in order to delineate those areas that show prospects for new mines or the enlargement of existing mines. This is scientific data which is used as the basis of exploration plans. It is on this basis that dozens of areas that show prospects and hundreds of new ore deposits have been discovered.

However, in favorable instances, our mapping units do discover important ore deposits. For example, during the many decades of their domination of our country, the French only discovered one tin mining area in Cao Bang Province. Systematic geological mapping helped us to delineate numerous other tin mines. Our phosphorus veins are much longer than previously thought. We discovered the second manganese mining area of our country, discovered several areas that show prospects of rare earth metals, discovered the first technical quartz mine in our country, etc. In particular, we were very happy when we discovered red jasper stone of high value, the type of stone used at Uncle Ho's tomb. The geological mapping and investigations being carried out by group 500 of our joint group over the entire territory of the South, although still small in scale and incomplete, have yielded initial results in the investigation and research of minerals and permit us to happily state that the beloved southern region of our fatherland has rich mineral potentials of no less importance than those in the North and are, in addition,

unique in some ways, thereby increasing the variety of our country's mineral resources.

Question: What are the tasks and research plans of the Geological Mapping Joint Group at present and for the next several years? To which measures are you giving your attention with regard to developing your specialized sector?

Answer: This year, in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of our sector, our joint group has resolved to complete its 1979 plan 15 days early.

In the field of scientific research, we have one major objective: together with summarizing the making of the 1/500,000 map in the South, we have accelerated the second revision of the same scale map of the North and the combination of the two into one 1/500,000 map of the entire country. This is a difficult, complex job, one that previously was placed in the draft of the next 5-year plan.

Late last year, we formulated the draft of a major plan on improving the organization of and applying scientific-technical advances in geological mapping at the 1/200,000 scale for widespread use when drawing the map of this scale for the territory of the South. This draft was approved by the Geological Projects General Department, which has encouraged and helped us to implement it. Work is now underway and initial results have been achieved. If this plan is successful, we will reduce the expenditure of labor, supplies and capital by at least 30 percent and significantly reduce the time needed for geological mapping.

We also have many other large tasks to perform in the coming years: drawing a 1/500,000 geo-hydrological map of the entire country; training forces in summarizing experiences in order to rapidly develop mapping on the 1/50,000 scale in the future; intensifying integrated research and information publishing, etc.

However, not everything has gone smoothly or easily for us. We are not satisfied with our achievements. As we gain more experience and begin the work of meeting higher requirements, we see more and more things with which we are not satisfied.

We have been and are encountering many complex problems that we have been unable to resolve when researching specific geological and mineral objectives as well as in learning the laws of geological evolution of our country. This is partially due to the complexity of our country's geological structures; however, it is primarily due to the fact that our ability and scientific qualifications are still limited. We have contributed to the activities of the exploration units but have yet to fully satisfy the

pressing demands of associated units. The quality of the various aspects of our research is uneven. We have accumulated much research data but the integration of this data, its publication and so forth have been carried out very slowly.

In summary, there is much with which we are not satisfied and we are looking for every way to overcome these weaknesses.

In addition, we are encountering difficulties in a number of other important areas, such as raising the qualifications of scientific-technical cadres, improving our material-technical means and improving the standard of living of the cadres and workers within the sector. Under the guidance of the general department, our collective must display self-reliance, initiative and creativity and constantly improve its ability to organize and manage in order to overcome these difficulties.

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CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

CHAIRMEN, VICE CHAIRMEN OF DISTRICT/WARD PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES, HANOI MUNICIPALITY

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Following is a roster of individuals elected chairmen and vice chairmen of the District People's Committee in Hanoi Municipality on 20 May 1979.

[?]
Trần Trọng Canh [TRANGJ TRONGJ CANHJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Son Tay City, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[?]
Đặng Văn Căn [DANGJ VAMJ CAANJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[?]
Hoàng Thanh Căn [HOANGJ THANHJ CAANJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[?]
Nguyễn Bá Chấn [NGUYENJ BAJ CHAANJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Son Tay City, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[?]
Nguyễn Thị Chát [NGUYENJ THIJ CHAATS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[?]
Phạm Văn Châu [PHAMJ VAMJ CHAAUJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; on 20 May 79 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]¹
Đỗ Văn Côn [DOEK VAWN COON]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

[~]
Lương Ngọc Cự [LUNWANG NOOCJ CUMF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Nguyễn Thị Doanh [NGUYENHX THIJ ZOANH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Anh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Nguyễn Xuân Du [NGUYENHX XUAAN DU]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Nguyễn Văn Đan [NGUYENHX VAWN DAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

[~]
Lê Thị Đào [LEE THIJ DAOF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Phạm Sỹ Đạt [PHAMJ SYX DATJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Bùi Văn Bằng [BUIF VAWN DAMNG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ma Linh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Vân Công Đạt [VAWN COONG DAAMJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Lương Văn Dịch [LUNWANG VAWN DICHJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Công Gian [NGUYEENK COONG GIANS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tu Lien District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Lê Văn Giao [LEE VAWN GIAO]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Thị Hải [PHAMJ THIJ HAIR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Me Linh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENK VAWN HOANF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoa Duc District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Đàm Hồng [DAMF HOONGF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Anh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Thị Hồng [HOANGF THIJ HOONGF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hợp [NGUYEENK VAWN HOWPJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Huỳnh [DAMNFJ HUYNH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tu Lien District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hưng [NGUYEENK HUWNG]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Trần Quang Khai [TRAANF QUANG KHAIR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Khổng [NGUYENX XUAAN KHUONG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Võ Khổng [VOX KHUONG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Công Kiên [NGUYENX COONG KIEN]

* Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Đỗ Thị Minh Kiên [DOOX THIJ MINH KIEN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kỳ [NGUYENX VAWN KYR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Son Tay City, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Xuân Lai [BUIF XUAAN LAIJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thị Loan [NGUYENX THIJ LOAN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Long [NGUYENX VAWN LONG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Phạm Sinh Lục [PHAMJ SINH LUMCJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Lê Quang Mát [LEE QUANG MATS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

[~]
Nguyễn Quang Ngọc [NGUYEENX QUANG NGOCJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Võ Đông Thị Thu Nguyệt [VUNOWNG THIJ THU NGUYEETJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Trình Công Nhân [TRINHJ COONG NHAANJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

[^]
Trần Duy Ninh [TRAANJ ZUY NINH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Lê Thị Hai Oanh [LEE THIJ HAIR OANH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

[~]
Đỗ Phúc [DOOX PHACS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Hoàng Thị Phúc [HOANGJ THIJ PHUCS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tu Liem District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Phan Trọng Phùng [PHAN TRONGJ PHUNGJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

^U
Đặng Mạnh Quý [DAMNGJ MANHJ QUYS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

[~]
Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh [NGUYEENX THIJ QUYNHS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 she was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Sác [NGUYEENX VAMN SAMCS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ma Linh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Quốc Sung [BUIF QUOOC SUNGR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tu Lien District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Sung [NGUYEENX SUNGR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Sĩ [NGUYEENX VAMN SUWR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Văn Sửu [BUIF VAMN SUWR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Tiên Sy [NGUYEENX TIEENS SYX]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Huy Tac [NGUYEENX HUY TACJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Văn Tác [DOOX VAMN TAMCS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ma Linh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Đào Văn Thái [DOAF VAMN THAIS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Son Tay City, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thanh [LEE THANH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Bùi Hữu Thành [BUIF HUWUX THANH]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thuộc [NGUYEENX VAWN THUOWOCJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Anh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đức Tiến [NGUYEENX DUWCS TIEENS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Trần Đình Tung [TRAANF DINHF TUNG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Trình Tự [TRINHJ TUWR]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Đình Ward, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 6 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim Văn [NGUYEENX KIM VAWN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Chu Viên [CHU VIEEN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Vội [NGUYEENX VAWN VOWIJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Anh District, Hanoi; on 20 May 1979 he was elected to this position. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 4)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Chu Xuân Bào [CHU XUAAN BAO]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the People's Committee, Lang Son Province; on 18 Jun 79 he was a member of a delegation from his province that visited Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 20 Jun 79 p 1)

Cù Huy Cận [CUP HUY CAANH]

*Vice President of the Vietnam Federation of Arts and Letters; attended a meeting, organized in Hanoi on the evening of 6 April 1979 by the Federation and the Ministry of Information and Culture, at which PRC atrocities in destroying the historic and scenic heritage of Vietnam were denounced. (VAN HOA NGHIE THUAT No 6, Jun 79 p 78)

Lê Công [LEE CUONG]

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants; on 18 Jun 79 she attended the inauguration of a day care center in Hanoi. (HANOI NOI 19 Jun 79 p 1)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANH VANH ZANH], Major General

Delegate to the National Assembly from Ho Chi Minh City; on 2 Jun 79 he attended a meeting to discuss the results of the 5th Session of the 6th National Assembly. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 3 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Diên [NGUYEN DINH DINH]

Deputy chief of the Department of Metrology, State Science and Technology Commission; he is the author of an article in this issue on promoting the production of metrology equipment. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 79 pp 10-13)

Nguyễn Đàm [NGUYEN DAM], *Sen. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Raise Labor Efficiency of Capital Construction Troops." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 6, Jun 79 pp 58-75)

Minh Đạt [MINH DAT] see Nguyễn Văn Đình [NGUYEN VAN DINH]

Nguyễn Văn Đình [NGUYEN VAN DINH] aka Minh Đạt [MINH DAT]

Former standing member of the Communist Party Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; former Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 12 Jun 79 he was elected to the latter position. (HANOI MOI 13 Jun 79 p 1)

Hà Huy Giáp [HAF HUY GIAP]

Deputy chief of the VCP Central Committee Department for Research on Party History; Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; attended a meeting, organized in Hanoi on the evening of 6 April 1979 by the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Vietnam Federation of Arts and Letters, at which PRC atrocities in destroying the historic and scenic heritage of Vietnam were denounced. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 6, Jun 79 p 78)

Lê Công Giàu [LEE COONG GIAU]

Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; President of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Federation; on 13 Jun 79 he attended a meeting to discuss the implementation of the 3d Phase, 1979 military inductions. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jun 79 p 1)

Bùi Duy Hàn [BUI DUY HAN]

Deputy chief of cabinet of the State Science and Technology Commission; attended a press conference organized by the Commission on the afternoon of 13 Jun 1979 to introduce an exhibit of domestically-produced equipment and materials in support of scientific and technical activities. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 79 p 33)

Lê Ngọc Hiến [LEE NGOCJ HIEENH], Major General

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; recently he represented the General Staff at a conference of the VPA Engineer Branch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jul 79 p 4)

Bùi Chí Hiếu [BUIF CHI HIEEUS]

*Deputy Head of the Herbal Medicines Institute; on 9 Jun 79 he was scheduled to speak on the use of traditional medicine as a home remedy. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 8 Jun 79 p 7)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYENJ VANN HOANF]

*Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; *Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 12 Jun 79 he was elected to the latter position. (HANOI NOI 13 Jun 79 p 1)

[Note: This individual was earlier reported as Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Hoai Duc District.]

Phạm Công Khanh [PHAMJ COONG KHANH]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 3 Apr 79 he attended an awards ceremony for youths of the Geology General Department. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 24 Jun 79 p 2)

Phạm Sĩ Liêm [PHAMJ SIX LIEEN]

Member of the Communist Party Committee, Hanoi; Director of the Building Service, Hanoi; *Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 12 Jun 79 he was elected to the latter position. (HANOI NOI 13 Jun 79 p 1)

Võ Liên [VOJ LIEEN]

*Head of the Chemical Industry Design Institute, Chemical General Department; he is the author of an article in this issue describing the Institute's scientific and technical activities during 1978. (CONG NGHIEP HOA CHAT No 1, Feb 79 pp 22-24)

Đặng Linh Lang [DANGJ LINH LUNG]

Secretary of the VCP Committee of Phu Quoc [Island] District, Kien Giang Province; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Building Phu Quoc Island District Into a Military Fortress." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 6, Jun 79 pp 61-67)

Lê Phát Miên [LEE PHATS MIENX]

*Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, Lang Son Province; on 18 Jun 79 he was a member of a delegation from his province that visited Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 20 Jun 79 p 1)

Phạm Phú Nhuận [PHAMJ PHUS NHUANJ], Lt. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Sacrificing Oneself for the Task of Defending the Fatherland: An Essential Requirement in Revolutionary Character for Our Cadres and Combatants." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 6, Jun 79 pp 55-60)

Nguyễn Phi Phong [NOONG PHI PHONG]

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 16 Jun 79 he was a member of a delegation from his province that visited Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 19 Jun 79 p 1)

Hoàng Phưởng [HOANGF PHUOWNG], Maj. Gen.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Chinese People's Liberation Army: What Type of Army Is It Today?" (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 79 pp 49-54)

Lâm Văn Sáu [LAAM VAWN SAUS]

Director of the Labor Service, Ho Chi Minh City; he was mentioned in an article on solving the unemployment problem in Ho Chi Minh City that appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 4 Jul 79 p 2)

La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Lang Son Province; on 18 Jun 79 he headed a delegation from his province on a visit to Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 20 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Thắng [NGUYEENX NAM THAWNGS], Senior Colonel

His article "33 Years of Building and Maturing of the Military Academy" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jul 79 p 2)

Hoàng Kim Thu [HOANGF KIM THUJ]

*Head of the Industry Service, Lang Son Province; on 18 Jun 79 he was a member of a delegation from his province that visited Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 20 Jun 79 p 1)

Đặng Tiệp [DANGJ TIKEPJ], *Lt. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Organizing and Deploying Rear Services on Forward Defense Lines During People's War To Defend the Fatherland." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 5, May 79 pp 56-63)

Nguyễn Chấn Trung [NGUYENK CHON TRUNG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 Jun 79 he attended the inauguration of the Municipal Children's House of Culture. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Trường [NGUYENK TRUONG]

*Standing Member of the Communist Party Committee, Cao Bang Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 16 Jun 79 he headed a delegation from his province on a visit to Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TAN SANG 19 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Ước [NGUYENK DINH UWOWCS], Sen. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Forging Combatants Into New Socialist Persons." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 4, Apr 79 pp 37-47)

Triệu Hồng Việt [TRIEUJ HOONGF VIKETJ]

*Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; on 18 Jun 79 he was a member of a delegation from his province that visited Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 20 Jun 79 p 1)

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**Ministry of National Defense 19 March 1979 Communique on Reactionary
Chinese Aggression (pp 1-4) [already translated]**

**New Heroic Episode in the History of the Vietnamese People's Opposition
to Foreign Aggression (pp 5-10)
(Editorial)**

**Meritorious Heroic Youth of the Heroic Vietnamese People (pp 11-14)
(Speech by Col. Gen. Chu Huy Man [CHU HUY MAAN] at a 25 March 1979
meeting of "Heroic National Defense Youth") [already translated]**

**Extraordinary Battlefield Position of the Spring 1975 General Offensive
and Uprising (pp 15-28, 79)
(Article by Lt. Gen. Hoang Minh Thao) [HOANG MINH THAO]**

**Develop Military Technical Strength in the People's War to Defend the
Fatherland (pp 29-36, 70)
(Article by Maj. Gen. Le Van Tri) [LEE VAN TRI] [being translated]**

**Forging Combatants into New Socialist Persons (pp 37-47)
(Article by Sen. Col. Nguyen Dinh Uoc) [NGUYEN DINH UOC]**

**Tragic Defeat of the Reactionary Chinese War of Aggression (pp 48-53)
(Unattributed article)**

**Severe Defeat of the Aggressor Chinese Army (pp 54-59)
(Unattributed article)**

**Progressive Changes During a Month of Combat Against the Aggressor
Chinese Army (pp 60-63, plus foldout map)
(Unattributed article) [map being translated and reproduced]**

Experiences in Mobilizing and Organizing Stand-by Reserve Units [Don vi du nhien] (pp 64-70)

(Article by Hai Duong) [HAIR ZUOWANG] [being translated]

Armed Forces of China (pp 71-79)

(Unattributed research article based on "observations and evaluations of foreign military specialists on the current Chinese armed forces")

May Issue, 1979

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 79 p 80

People's War to Defend the Fatherland in the New Era (pp 1-28)

(Article by Sen. Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu—also published in the May 1979 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN) [already translated]

Consecutive Victories and Continually Developing Strength of the Vietnamese People in the Task of National Defense (pp 29-38)

(Article by Sen. Gen. Van Tien Dung) [already translated]

People's Air Force and the Task of Being Master of the Air Space in the War of National Defense (pp 39-47)

(Article by Maj. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen) [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ] [being translated]

Sao Vang Infantry Group Unites Party Development with Completion of the Unit's Political Mission (pp 48-55)

(Article by Nhu Dai) [NHUW DAIJ]

Organizing and Deploying Rear Services on Forward Defense Lines During People's War to Defend the Fatherland (pp 56-63)

(Article by Lt. Col. Dang Tiep) [DAWNGJ TIEKPJ] [being translated]

Firmly Maintaining Regular Force Daily Activities in Combat and Combat Readiness (pp 64-71)

(Article by Hai Dang) [HAIR DAWNG] [being translated]

The "Soldiers Live Among the Peasants" Policy During the Ly, Tran and Early Le Periods (pp 72-79)

(Article by Van Duy) [VAWN ZUY]

June Issue, 1979

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 79 p 80

Raise Quality and Develop Combat Strength of the People's Armed Forces (pp 1-9)

(Editorial) [already translated]

The Dien Bien Phu Victory Will Forever Be the Pride of the Vietnamese People (pp 10-18)

(Article by Truong Chinh to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu—also published in the June 1979 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN) [already translated]

Prepare the Nation, Be Combat Ready to Counter Aggression (pp 19-48)

(Abridged text of speech by Col. Gen. Hoang Van Thai [HOANG VAN THAI] in January 1979 at the High-Level Military Institute) [being translated]

"Chinese People's Liberation Army": What Type of Army Is It Today? (pp 49-54)

(Article by Maj. Gen. Hoang Phuong) [HOANG PHUONG]

Sacrificing Oneself for the Task of Defending the Fatherland: An Essential Requirement in Revolutionary Character for Our Cadres and Combatants (pp 55-60)

(Article by Lt. Col. Pham Phu Nhuan) [PHAM PHU NHUAN]

Building Phu Quoc Island District into a Military Fortress (pp 61-67)

(Article by Dang Linh Lung [DANG LINH LUNG], secretary of the VCP Committee of Phu Quoc District)

Raise Labor Efficiency of Capital Construction Troops (pp 68-75)

(Article by Sr. Col. Nguyen Dam) [NGUYEN DAM]

"U.S.' China Policy and Triangular Strategy" (pp 76-79)

(Reference document based on a translation of a book with the above name by Banning Garrett)

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What Has Been the Development of the Program for S&T Advances in Animal Husbandry and Aviculture? (pp 4-6, 13)
(Interview with Nguyen Ngoc Canh, deputy chief of the Central Industrial Poultry and Aviculture Breeding Corporation and head of the Program for S&T Advances in Animal Husbandry and Aviculture)

Thanh Hoa Makes Good Application of S&T Advances in Duck Raising (pp 7-9, 18)
(Article by Nguyen Thiem and Bui Quang Tien, respectively chiefs of the Science Office and Aviculture Department of the Institute of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture)

Step Up Production of Metrology Equipment (pp 10-13)
(Article by Nguyen Dinh Dien, deputy chief of the Department of Metrology, State S&T Commission)

Replacing Coking Coal with Vang Danh [Mine] Coal in the Production of Fused Phosphate Fertilizer (pp 14-15)
(Article by Nguyen Van Viet, deputy director of the Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Plant)

Research on the Development of Heat-Treating Technology (pp 16-18)
(Article by Nguyen Phu Ap, of the Institute of Industrial Research, Ministry of Engineering and Metals)

Computing Techniques in Mechanical Engineering (pp 19-20, 25)
(Article by Le Dung, of the Institute of Mathematics, Vietnam Institutes of Science)

Construction and Exploitation of Material-Technical Bases in Dinh Cong Cooperative (pp 21-25)
(Article by Pham Tri Minh, deputy chief of the Department of Urban and Rural Planning, Ministry of Building)

The S&T Revolution and Soviet Geography (pp 26-30)

(Article by I. P. Gerasimov translated from the January 1977 issue of the USSR "Earth and Space" magazine)

Information on S&T Activities:

- Report on a recent mass campaign to rid swine herds of intestinal parasites in Nam Ninh and Ly Nhan Districts (Ha Nam Ninh Province) and Dong Hung District (Thai Binh Province) (p 31)
- Report on a recent symposium organized by the Chemical General Department to study the production and use of brake fluid (p 31)
- Report on the activities of the Institute of Malaria, Parasitology and Entomology during 1978 (pp 31-32) [being translated]
- Report on a recent review of past activities by the Institute of Ophthalmology, Ministry of Public Health (p 32)
- Report on a press conference to introduce an exhibit of domestically-produced material and equipment in support of S&T activities, organized by the State S&T Commission on the afternoon of 13 June 1979 (p 33)
- Report on the 15th International Conference on Cryogenics to be held in Venice, Italy in September 1979 (p 33)

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CHRONOLOGY

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 MAR-15 MAY 1979

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Nos 5-6, May-Jun 79

[16 Mar-15 Apr 79, p 32]

[Text]

16. At the UN Security Council, the Soviet Union vetoes a draft resolution proposed by the ASEAN countries linking the Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam with the so-called "Kampuchean problem".

17. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement exposing Peking's hostile policy towards the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

18. Communique of Vietnam's Ministry of National Defence: Since 17 February 1979 the Vietnamese people and armed forces in border provinces have put out of action 82,500 Chinese aggressors, destroyed 280 tanks, 270 lorries and 115 cannons and mortars, seized a large quantities of war materials and captured many Chinese troops.

19. Nhan Dan: The Jury of the Leipzig (GDR) Spring 1979 International Fair award a gold medal to Vietnamese maize fibre carpets.

20. Vientiane: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos holds a ceremony to award Orders and Appreciation papers to Vietnamese agricultural experts for their assistance in training Lao technical workers.

22. The SRV Government recognizes the Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

23. The spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement strongly condemning the interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by imperialists and international reactionaries.

27. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry saying that one day after Chinese troops are withdrawn from all the places they still occupy on Vietnamese territory, the Vietnamese side will be ready to start negotiations.

— The Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces launch attacks on the headquarters of

the routed Pol Pot army in Battambang province near the Thai border.

— A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its President Nguyen Van Linh, arrives in Berlin on a friendship visit to the GDR. After the GDR the delegation will visit some other Eastern European countries.

28. Signing in Phnom Penh of an agreement on professional co-operation between the Kampuchean News Agency SPK (Saparamean Kampuchea) and the Vietnam News Agency.

29. At its 89th session held in Moscow, the CMEA Executive Committee issues a statement expressing all-round support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and demanding that China withdraw all its troops from Vietnam, and stop its expansionist provocation against Laos and Kampuchea.

1. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on radio and television co-operation between Vietnam and Cuba.

3. Ha Van Lau, SRV Ambassador to the United Nations, writes to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, asking him to take measures to end the activities of Thicounn Prasith, who is making use of the UN machinery to slander Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

— The first Vietnamese ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia presents his credentials.

— In a reception given to lawyer Phan Anh, the Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Morarji Desai reaffirm the stand of the Indian Government and people to fully support the Vietnamese struggle and demand that China unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Vietnam.

4. Opening in Hanoi of an exhibition "Victory over the Chinese aggressors".

5. Opening in Hanoi of an International

Conference on Fundamental Problems in the Application of Mathematical Methods and Computing Techniques (5-10 April, 1979).

9. Truong-Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, receives French history professor Philippe Devillers, member of the National Committee of the Franco-Vietnamese Friendship Association.

10. The General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions holds a special session in solidarity with Vietnam in Sophia (Bulgaria) approving a resolution to defend Vietnam's independence and oppose the Chinese aggression.

11. A ceremony is held in Hanoi for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation

between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea (signed in Phnom Penh on 18 February 1979).

14. VNA: The population of Ho Chi Minh City and of the provinces of Gia Lai — Kon Tum, Long An, Dong Nai, and Hau Giang have sent as aid to the Kampuchean people 2,000 tons of goods including rice seed, salt, food, agricultural tools and household utensils.

— A Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, arrives in Hanoi to start the negotiations with Vietnam.

15. A combat plane with markings of the Chinese Air Force enters Vietnamese airspace over Ha Nam Ninh province and crashes in Truc Phu commune, some 25 km south of the provincial town of Nam Dinh.

[16 Apr-15 May 79, p 32]

[Text]

APRIL

16. Minister Manuel Cespedes, envoy of Cuban President Fidel Castro, ends his visit to Vietnam. He took part in an exchange of views and agreed with Vietnam on problems concerning the non-aligned movement and the preparation for the coming Summit Conference to be held in Havana in September 1979.

17. Nhan Dan: The Central Committee for Educational Reform holds its first session under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. The session has approved a programme for its activities in 1979.

18. The Vietnam-China talks open in Hanoi. Vietnam tables a three-point proposal for the settlement of urgent and fundamental problems between the two countries.

20. Nhan Dan: The SRV has signed an agreement on co-operation in space research and exploiting outer space for peaceful purpose and becomes the 10th member of the "Inter-cosmos" programme.

21. The Interparliamentary Union meeting in Prague from 16 to 21 April 1979 approves Vietnam as a member.

23. Khamphay Boupha, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, sends a note to US Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the presence of Vietnamese troops in Laos by virtue of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries on 18 July 1977.

24. Return of the body of the Chinese pilot, whose plane violated Vietnamese airspace and crashed in Ha Nam Ninh province on 15 April 1979.

26. The Government Council issues a regulation on the right of collective mastery of the workers in State enterprises.

— UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrives in Vietnam on a friendship visit.

— At the second session of the Vietnam-China talks, the Chinese side put forward an 8-point proposal stressing anti-hegemonism.

28. Nhan Dan: Between 16 March and 24 April 1979 China made more than 100 intrusions into Vietnamese territorial waters and airspace.

MAY

2. Nguyen Huu Tho, SRV Vice-President, receives the visiting delegation of the Asian Buddhists' Conference for Peace (ABCP).

3. SPK: A consignment of 600 tons of short-term rice strains donated by Vietnam arrives at Bassac river port (South of Phnom Penh).

5. In an interview granted to the Japanese news agency Nihon Denpa News and papers Asahi Shimbun and Yomiuri Shimbun, the Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs says: "China's raising the Kampuchean question at the Vietnam-China talks is a blatant interference in our internal affairs and an encroachment on the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

7. Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the SRV Government, pays a friendship visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

— Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, envoy of the SRV Government, arrives in New Delhi on an official visit to India.

— A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, arrives in Paris to attend the 23rd Congress of the French Communist Party.

— A Vietnamese delegation led by Dinh Nho Liem, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, participates in the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Manila (Philippines).

8. Paris: After its visits to Kampuchea and Vietnam, the investigation delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers holds a press conference to expose China's scheme against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

11. Closing in Thai Binh of a national conference on agriculture which started on 9 May.

12. Signing in Beijing of an agreement on Danish Government loans to Vietnam for national reconstruction.

— At the fourth session of the Vietnam-China talks the Vietnamese side proposes to start discussion on Point 1 of the Chinese eight-point proposal rightaway but the Chinese side refuses. The Vietnamese side agrees to a meeting of representatives of the two countries' Red Cross Societies at the Friendship Gate for the exchange of the first batch of war captives and discussion on further exchanges.

— A Vietnamese delegation including several former Saigon intellectuals leaves Vietnam for a visit to the Soviet Union.

13. The first shipment of Soviet aid to the Kampuchean people arrives in Phnom Penh.

— The Colombian Committee for Solidarity with and Protection of Vietnam is set up.

— *Nhan Dan*: At the end of April 1979 and in early May, the Chinese repeatedly conducted acts of provocation against Vietnam, and violations of Vietnamese airspace and territorial waters.

— Opening in the capital of Andhra Pradesh State of a conference for solidarity with Vietnam held by the Indian Youth League with the participation of representatives of 30 countries and international organizations.

14. The first permanent representative of Vietnam to the office of the UN and other international organizations in Geneva presents his credentials.

15. The Vietnam Committee for Investigation of the Crimes of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists holds a press conference to denounce the crimes committed by the Chinese aggressors against the Vietnamese people in the six northern border provinces.

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